Newspaper
2-OCT 13

The Pyongyang Times

No. 40 (238) MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1969 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B)

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Govt. Del. of Republic of the Congo(B)

Premier Kim Il Sung received on September 13 the government delegation of our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Nze Pierre, member of the Directorate, and President of the Commission of Education, Press and Propaganda, of the National Council of the Revolution of the Congo(B).

Also on hand were Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop; Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Yang Hyong Sop, Minister of Higher Education.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent telegrams to public organizations and friendship organizations of many countries replying to their telegrams and letters he received during the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea" and on the occasion of the sixteenth anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The telegrams to Abdel Ratif Balliya, Secretary General of the General Federation of Trade Unions of the UAR; Hussein Jwabar, Chairman of the General Union of Peasants' Associations of Iraq; Lamjia Al Cairo, Chairman of the General Women's Union of Iraq; Wopik Altiibi, General Secretary of the Arab Journalists' Union; and Prem Ba-Hadur Kanskar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Government Goodwill Mission of the Republic of Zambia

Premier Kim Il Sung received on September 13 the government goodwill mission of the Republic of Zambia staying in our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the mission headed by S. Wina, Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism of the Republic of Zambia.

Also present there were Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop and Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Premier Kim Il Sung receives the government goodwill mission of the Republic of Zambia

Premier KIM IL SUNG

Sends Telegram to President of Republic of Central Africa

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram to Jean-Bedel Bokassa, President of the Republic of Central Africa, in connection with the establishment of the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Central Africa.

The telegram reads:

Bangui

Your Excellency Mr. JEAN-BEDEL BOKASSA,
President of the Republic of Central Africa

I am very happy over the establishment of the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Central Africa.

The establishment of the diplomatic relations between our two countries is of epochal significance in developing to a new stage the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the peoples of our two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the creation of a new life and greatly conducive to strengthening solidarity among the Asian and African peoples.

The Korean people treasure the friendship with the people of the Republic of Central Africa and will always actively support and encourage the people of your country in the righteous struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and the prosperity of the country.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded the government delegation of our country by Your Excellency and your government and sincerely wish Your Excellency new successes in your noble work against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of the country.

KIM IL SUNG

Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, September 9, 1969

Premier KIM IL SUNG

Sends Telegram to Chairman of the Revolutionary Command-Council of Libya

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram on September 6 to Saad Eddin Abu Shweirib, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command-Council of Libya, in connection with the formation of the Revolutionary Council in Libya and the proclamation of the Libyan Arab Republic.

The telegram reads:

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on my own, warmly congratulate on the formation of the Revolutionary Council and the proclamation of the Libyan Arab Republic in Libya and inform Your Excellency that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had decided to recognize the Libyan Arab Republic.

Believing that the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries will strengthen and develop in all fields in conformity with the interests of the two peoples, I avail myself of this opportunity to sincerely wish Your Excellency and the Libyan people great success in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives

Letters from Working People in Various Parts of Cuba on the Occasion of "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggression Army from South Korea" and "Month of Solidarity with Korean People"

The respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung received letters from the workers of the Cristinonaranjo sugar refinery in Holguin district, Oriente Province, from attendants of the mass meeting held in San Jose district, Havana Province, attendants of the working people's rally held at the teachers' training centre named after Jose Antonio and attendants of the gathering of the working people in the "October 10" district, Havana and [illegible] on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea" and the "month of solidarity with the Korean people."

The letter sent by attendants of the closing meeting of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people" held at the Cristinonaranjo sugar refinery in Holguin district, Oriente Province, wrote:

We regard it as a great honour to send you, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the militant, revolutionary Korean people the first products of sugar we turned out in Holguin district in the name of the entire workers of our country in sugar industry who are striving to produce 10 million tons of sugar.

We tell you and, through you, the entire Korean people that we are ready to do all we can for the Korean people, close friend of all our people who defeated U.S. imperialism for the first time in Latin America and won liberation, to fight shedding blood, if need be, in your country together with the Korean people and to fight shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Korean people under your leadership to defend the revolutionary gains which have already been won.

The struggle of the Korean people is our struggle and our people will always fight on the same front with the Korean people in the struggle to repulse the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

The participants in the mass meeting held in San Jose district, Havana Province, remarked in their letter:

The Korean people are living in a strained situation due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their hostile acts against the [illegible] by the Korean people to crush the knavish U.S. imperialist aggressors, achieve the unification of the country and build socialism and communism is an example of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the building of socialism and communism.

Korea and Cuba are geographically far away from each other but their peoples are closely united. We will, in the future, too, as today, take up arms, if need be, in the most difficult time of struggle and march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of justice.

The attendants of the working people's rally held at the teachers' training centre named after Jose Antonio under the auspices of the Havana central district committee of the Centre of the Cuban Working People pointed out in their letter:

We Cuban working people extend militant solidarity to the Korean people in their just struggle to force the U.S. imperialists out of their territory.

We assure you that if the U.S. imperialists launch an aggressive war against the Korean people we Cuban people will always fight in the same trench with the Korean people.

The letter from the participants in the working people's gathering held in the "October 10" district of Havana had this to say:

We working people of the "October 10" district send our militant greetings, through you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the closest friend of us Cuban people, to the entire Korean people who are waging a just struggle to drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and achieve the country's unification.

The letter sent by the Cuban students on scholarship and teachers said:

The struggle of the peoples of our two countries has not yet finished. South Korea has not yet been liberated.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, we are ready to shed our blood in the land of our brothers for Korea's unification once our Supreme Commander orders. We Cuban youth and students will be with the Korean brothers, and we teachers and workers will take up arms instead of pointers and hammers and fight in the same trench with the Korean brothers. We Cuban people are aware well that the cause of justice will surely win and peace must be won by an armed struggle. We are also aware well that only when the South Korean people choose this only way to their liberation with courage and firm determination can they win liberation.

We should like to inform you Comrade Kim Il Sung that we are marking the "month of solidarity with the Korean people" full of energy and joy under the slogans: "All for the production of 10 million tons of sugar!" "Toward victory of final goals of the Cuban and Korean peoples!" and "All efforts for the unification of Korea!"

TELEGRAMS

Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams of greetings from the Party and government leaders of the following countries on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

✦ **L. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, **N. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and **A. Kosygin**, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

✦ Lawyers **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and Architect **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

✦ **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, **Geral Goeting**, President of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, and Prof. and Dr. **Erich Correns**, President of the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

✦ **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

✦ Dr. **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, and Maj. **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

✦ **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and **Z. Sambu**, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

✦ **Wladyslaw Gomulka**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, **Marian Spychalski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and **Josef Cyrankiewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

✦ **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, **Pal Losonczi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and **Jeno Fork**, Prime Minister of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of Hungary.

✦ **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic.

✦ **Ludvik Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, **Gustab Husak**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and **Oldrich Cernik**, Prime Minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

✦ **Tran Danh Tuyen**, Acting President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Comrade **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Principled, Independent Foreign Policy of Workers' Party of Korea

Hoh Dam

[1]

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, have made the brilliant achievements unprecedented in the history of the nation in the field of the foreign policy for the past 20-odd years.

In his report at the 20th birthday celebration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The international position of our Republic has been enhanced constantly thanks to the resolute anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand and the principled, independent foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic. At present our country maintains the relations of the friendship and co-operation with the fraternal socialist countries and many newly-independent countries in Asia and Africa. Contacts and exchanges are getting brisk with every passing day between many peace-loving peoples of the world and our people and their ties are becoming closer still. Thus we have come to have numerous friends everywhere in the world and international solidarity of our revolution is further cemented as days go by." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," pp. 33-34.)

Indeed, the birth of the D.P.R.K. enabled our country, which had long suffered an eclipse on the world map, to enter the international arena proudly and its international position today has been consolidated as never before.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the only legitimate state in Korea representing the real national interests and will of the North and South Korean people. It maintains the diplomatic relations with the fraternal socialist countries and newly-independent Asian and African countries which take the anti-imperialist stand and with many other progressive countries in the world, developing the friendly relations with them from day to day. It also maintains trade and cultural relations with scores of countries in the world, and is a member of more than a hundred international organisations.

Now our country maintains the relations with many countries in the world, big and small, on a completely equal footing and exercises its sovereignty as a full-fledged independent state in every field.

Our people have so many friends in all parts of the world and the international solidarity of our revolution has strengthened and expanded incomparably.

The peoples of an increasing number of countries in the world extend active support and solidarity to the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent unification of the country. They ever more trenchantly denounce and resolutely oppose the aggressor U.S. imperialism and its stooges traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Especially, the world people look up to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only as the great Leader of the Korean revolution but also as one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolutionary movement.

Today the line and policy of our Party and the principled stand of the D.P.R.K. Government exert an incomparably great influence on the development of the world events, and nobody finds it possible to impair or defile the prestige and dignity of our nation.

The desperate machination of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to isolate our Republic internationally has turned out a fiasco.

All these proud achievements and brilliant victories won by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the field of its external activities clearly show the correctness and indestructible vitality of our Party's foreign policy set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

[2]

The principled, independent position and resolute anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand consistently held to by our Party constitute the key factor in the brilliant victory of its foreign policy.

Such principle of the foreign policy as followed by our Party and the D.P.R.K. Government stems from the quintessence of our state and social system free from all sorts of exploitation and oppression, and it reflects the lofty aspiration of our people for victory in the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

As regards the principle of the foreign policy followed by our Party and the D.P.R.K. Government, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"From the first days of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have consistently affirmed that we would promote friendly relations with all countries which oppose imperialist aggression, respect the liberty and independence of our people and desire to establish state relations with our country on an equal footing, and we will, in the future too, continue to hold fast to this principle in the field of foreign policy." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 580.)

(Continued on Page 3)

Delegation of Association of Korean Pressmen in Japan Arrives in Pyongyang

to Attend International Conference on Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against U.S. Imperialist Aggression

A delegation of the Association of Korean Pressmen in Japan headed by Jong Baek Wun, Chief of the editorial board of **Choson Shinbo**, came to the homeland by ship recently to attend the international conference on the tasks of journalists of the whole world in their fight against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

The slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and the streamer "Warm welcome to the delegation of the Association of Korean Pressmen in Japan!" were read at the Nampo port where the delegation arrived, and a large number of working people, youths and students in the city thronged there.

At the wharf, the delegation ponsible Editor-in-Chief of **Rodong Sinmun** and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union; Jon Myong Gyong, Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee; Han Ryong Yong, Vice-Director of the Korean Central News Agency; Sim Sang Jin, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of **Kunroja**; and Kang Gi Sik, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of **Minju Choson**.

Delegates of Journalists and Men of the Press Arrive in Pyongyang

to Attend International Conference on Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against U.S. Imperialist Aggression

Delegates of anti-imperialist journalists and men of the press are arriving in Pyongyang from five continents to attend the international conference on the tasks of journalists of the whole world in their fight against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

September 9

Arriving here on the ninth by air were Francisco Maroquin, Representative of the Revolt Armed Force of Guatemala and Permanent Representative of the Revolt Armed Force of Guatemala in Havana; Ize Aye-Omoregie, General Secretary of the Newspaper Workers' Union of Nigeria and Chairman of the Nigeria-Korea Friendship Society; Polycape Johnson, Editor-in-Chief of the Togo Press; and P.L. Lakhanpal, Chief Editor of the "Evening View" and Chairman of the All-India Democratic Party.

September 11

A Laotian journalists' delegation headed by Thao Xon Kam Van Uong Xa, member of the editorial board of the Pathet Lao News Agency and Broadcasting, arrived in Pyongyang on September 11 by air.

Delegate of the Revolt Armed Force of Guatemala

General Secretary of the Newspaper Workers' Union of Nigeria

Editor-in-Chief of the Togo Press

Chief Editor of the "Evening View" and Chairman of the All-India Democratic Party

Delegation of the Laotian journalists

(Continued from Page 2)

This teaching mirrors the far-reaching strategic plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung to accelerate the victory of our revolution by strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces on the independent anti-imperialist position and to promote the victory of the world revolutionary movement by rallying all the anti-imperialist forces, including the socialist forces and the national-liberation movement which are the great revolutionary forces of our times.

Our Party's invariable policy in the international relations according to the far-reaching plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung is to defend the unity of the socialist countries and the cohesion of the international communist movement, develop friendship and co-operation with the new-born independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, support the peoples of these areas in their anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement and the peoples of all countries in their revolutionary movement and fight for world peace and the progress of mankind against the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

Juche and independece, thorough anti-imperialist stand and internationalism—these are our Party's unshakable position in the foreign policy to which Comrade Kim Il Sung has consistently held since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Back in 1933 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the political programme of the People's Revolutionary Government set it as the basic principle of foreign policy "to form the united front with all the oppressed nations that oppose Japan." In 1936 he in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland formulated the tasks of foreign policy as follows:

"Close unity shall be attained with those nations and states which approach the Korean nation on an equal footing and comradely friendship be maintained with those states and nations which express goodwill and neutrality towards our national-liberation movement."

This was the line of foreign policy drawn up in strict conformity with the then specific conditions of the Korean revolution on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles and today still serves as a programmatic guide providing for the basic principles of our Party's foreign policy.

The glorious revolutionary tradition of our Party's foreign policy established in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle has been inherited and carried forward in an all-round way in conformity to the new internal and external situation after the liberation, the concrete tasks of our revolution for building a unified, democratic and independent state and to the fundamental interests of world revolution.

Our Party formulated its foreign policy, guided by the idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and has been exerting all efforts to establish the political and economic relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

We have fought against imperialism or Right and "Left" opportunism strictly in accordance with our own judgement and faith and in conformity with our actual conditions.

Thus, our Party has held fast to the principled stand without a slightest vacillation in any storm and stress and always taken on its own initiative all the necessary measures at any time required by the interests of the Korean and world revolutions.

The independence maintained by our Party in its foreign policy originates directly from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the communist movement themselves.

It assumes particularly greater importance for us due to the geographical situation and environment of our country, the peculiarities of its historical development and the complex and arduous nature of our revolution.

Only when independence is maintained in the foreign policy can one enjoy genuine national independence and carry on successfully the socialist and communist construction.

To follow others blindly without maintaining independence is not to be faithful to proletarian internationalism and it will do an enormous harm to both the revolution in one's own country and the international revolutionary movement.

Therefore, our Party has always regarded it as the first and foremost task to maintain independence in its external activities.

At the same time, our Party has consistently adhered to the principled stand in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, on the basis of the experience of our long-drawn struggle for national liberation that neither peace and national independence nor democracy and the victory of socialism can be attained without fighting imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

Thus, our Party has achieved success in our revolution and construction and, at the same time, made a great contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism and the national-liberation movement, dealing blows at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and accelerating the development of the international revolutionary movement as a whole.

This bespeaks that *Juche* established and independence maintained by our Party in its external activities fully conform to the interests of the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Independence should serve the end of strengthening proletarian internationalism and should never weaken it. There can be no internationalism apart from independence, and vice versa." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 64.)

Our Party's line of independence stems from its high sense of internationalist solidarity and obligation to carry out the revolution well in its own country on the Marxist-Leninist principles and make an active contribution to the world revolution.

While holding fast to the principles of equality and independence, our Party has remained faithful to its internationalist duty of uniting with the socialist countries and positively supporting the national-liberation movement.

We have resolutely rejected such practices as to renounce the principle of class solidarity under the pretext of maintaining independence and take to national egoism.

It is thanks to the line of independence that our Party has not made any Right or "Left" deviations on the matter of lines in its internal and external activities and could remain truly faithful to proletarian internationalism.

The correctness and indestructible vitality of our Party's independent, anti-imperialist and internationalist foreign policy have been unequivocally substantiated in the course of practical activities over the past 20 years.

(To be Continued)

Delegates of International Organizations Arrive in Pyongyang

to Attend International Conference on Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against U.S. Imperialist Aggression

Freda Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Women's International Democratic Federation, and Baba Gangne, delegate of the Pan-African Youth Movement and its Assistant Secretary General, arrived in Pyongyang on September 12 to attend the International Conference on Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against U.S. Imperialist Aggression.

That day B. Svoboda and Borbeli, staff members of the Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists, also arrived in Pyongyang.

WIDF Vice-Chairman

Delegate of the Pan-African Youth Movement

Staff members of the IOJ Secretariat

Delegations of anti-imperialist journalists and men of the press from five continents—Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and Oceania—arrived here to attend the International Conference on Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against U.S. Imperialist Aggression, to be held under the auspices of the International Organization of Journalists.

September 12

Delegations and delegates of journalists and men of the press who arrived in Pyongyang on September 12 by special plane include:

A delegation of the Gambia Journalists' Association headed by M.B. Jones, President of the Gambia Journalists' Association and Editor of "Gambia Outlook"; a delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabs Gulf headed by Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman, Chief Editor of "Sot Al Shab," the organ of the People's Front for the Liberation of Occupied Arab Gulf; delegate of Costarican journalists Jose Fransisco Aguilar, Director of the "Radio Periodico Impacto" and "Denunsia Revolutionaria"; delegate of the National Collegium of Journalists of the Colombia Leopoldo Vargas, President of the National Collegium of Journalists of the Colombia; a delegation of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Congo(L) headed by Mbagira Casimir, Vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Congo(L); Loumbouels Boy Bouta, delegate of the "Etumba" of the Congo(B) and its Editor; Guinean journalist delegate Camara Djiba, Presse Attache of the Presidential Office of the Republic of Guinea; Jacovos Rossides, journalist of the Cyprian paper "Haravghi" and Michalakis Pantelides, Editor-in-Chief of the Cyprian paper "Phylele Pteros"; Mohamed M. Behi, delegate of the Southern Yemeni paper "14th October" and Chief Editor of the paper; Helldeland Randi, delegate of Norwegian journalists and Editor in charge of international affairs of "Friheten"; Germain Adelakoun, delegate of Dahomey and Director of publication "Aube Nouvell"; Kate Fleron, delegate of Danish journalists and Chief Editor of the "Frit Danmark"; Nidal Khouri, delegate of the Lebanese journal "An Nida" and Editor of its international section; Alphonse Berte, delegate of Malian journalists and Redactor of journal "Essor"; Marta Solis, delegate of the Mexican journal "Siempre" and its journalist; Abderrahmane Ould Brahim Khalil, delegate of "Nouakchott-Information of Mauritania and its Chief Editor; Armando Emilio Guebuza, delegate of the journalist group of the Mozambique Liberation Front and Deputy Secretary for Education of the Mozambique Liberation Front; a delegation of the Black Panther Party of the USA headed by Eidridge Cleaver, Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party; Hector Mujica, delegate of the National Trade Union of Press Workers of Venezuela, Director of the department of journalism of Caracas University and Editor of "Tribuna Popular"; a delegation of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands headed by Professor Toure Nadia; a delegation of the Portuguese National Patriotic Front for Liberation headed by Manuel Alegré, member of its leadership; Antonio Beluco, delegate of Brazilian journalists; Sandwidi Yamba Joseph, delegate of the Trade Union of Upper Volta and Director of "l'Accion"; Reichel Karl-Hubert, journalist of the West German paper "Unsere Zeit"; Mahle Hans, delegate of the paper "Die Wahrheit" in West Berlin and its Chief Editor; a delegation of the Syrian Journalists' Union headed by M. Assaad Saker, General Director of the House of the Press, Publication and Distribution of Syria and Chief Editor of the journal "Al Baas"; a delegation of the Algerian Journalists' Union headed by Hamedani Ahmed Lies, Assistant Secretary General of the International news commentator of "El Moudjahid"; Abdel Hamid Said Nasser, delegate of the Eritrean Liberation Front and member of its information section; Marianne Sinclair, delegate of Lorrimer Publishers of Britain and its journalist and writer; Hary Sichrovsky, delegate of the Austrian paper "Volksstimme" and member of its editorial board; delegates of Italian journalists Sarto Angelo, journalist of "Unita Vie Nuove" and Aldo Nobile, delegate of the Italian paper "Mundo Nuovo" and its journalist; a delegation of Iraqi journalists consisting of Hassan Al Alawi, General Manager for Publishing of the Ministry of Culture and Information of Iraq and Nadim Ahmed Al Yaseen, Assistant Editor-in-Chief of "Al Saura"; Ramdass Menon, Working Editor of the Indian paper "People's Democracy"; Dr. B. Sinorangkir, Chief Editor of the Indonesian paper "Sinar Harapan" and S.H. Noto, Chief Editor of the Indonesian paper "Warta Harian" and Mustafa Miga, Chief Editor of the Indonesian paper "Suluh Marhaen"; a delegation of the African People's Union of Zimbabwe headed by Saul Ndlovu, Chief Editor of the "Zimbabwe Review"; A.F. Al-Fulaij, delegate of the Kuwait paper "Akhbar Al Kuwait" and its Proprietor and Chief Editor, and Shammas, journalist of the Kuwait paper "Saut Algelg Kuwait"; a delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization headed by Ahmad Abbas Abu Husein, the delegate of the Cairo office of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and journalist of UAR paper "El-Ghumhouria"; and Rodolfoc del Rosario, delegate of the National Association of Trade Unions of Philippines and its Vice-President.

That day working people in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, warmly welcomed the friends who came from all continents of the world and many countries.

Delegates of Journalists and Pressmen Arrive in Pyongyang

to Attend International Conference on Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against U.S. Imperialist Aggression

Delegation of the Gambia Journalists' Association

Delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabs Gulf

Delegate of Costarican journalists

Delegate of the National Collegium of Journalists of the Colombia

Delegation of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Congo(L)

Delegate of the Congolese (B) paper "Etumba"

Delegate of Guinean journalists

Cyprian journalists

Delegate of the Southern Yemeni paper "14th October"

Delegate of Norwegian journalists

Delegate of Dahomey

Delegate of Danish journalists

Delegate of the Lebanese journal "An Nida"

Delegate of Malian journalists

Delegate of the Mexican journal "Siempre"

Delegate of the "Nouakchott-Information" of Mauritania

Delegate of the journalist group of the Mozambique Liberation Front

Delegation of the Black Panther Party of the USA

Delegate of the National Trade Union of Press Workers of Venezuela

Delegation of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands

Delegation of the Portuguese National Patriotic Front for Liberation

Delegate of the Trade Union of Upper Volta

Journalist of the West German paper "Unsere Zeit"

Delegate of the paper "Die Wahrheit" in West Berlin

Delegation of the Syrian Journalists' Union

Delegation of the Algerian Journalists' Union

Delegate of the Eritrean Liberation Front

Delegate of Lorrimer Publishers of Britain

Delegate of the Austrian paper "Volksstimme"

Delegates of Italian journalists

Delegation of Iraqi journalists

Working Editor of the Indian paper "People's Democracy"

Delegation of the African People's Union of Zimbabwe

Delegate of the Kuwait paper "Akhbar Al Kuwait" and journalist of the Kuwait paper "Saut Algelg Kuwait"

Delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization

"Be Dauntless in Struggle against Dictatorship and Constitutional Amendment"

The Fight of South Korean Youth and Students for Smashing Long-term "Office" Scheme of Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique Continues to Surge; Protest Meetings and Demonstrations Are Being Held in Seoul and Other Localities

The South Korean youth and students keep up a dauntless struggle to shatter the vicious manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi military gang who are on the rampage to make the "constitutional amendment for the third-term election" under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, so as to realize their designs to remain in power for a long term.

Unfolding Fierce Struggle, Knocking Down Puppet Police Bandits

The students of Yonse University against the "office" scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, under the banner of anti-fascistization and for democratization, staged a demonstration on September 9, according to press reports from Seoul.

That day more than 1,500 students of the university surged out on the street to stage a demonstration in high spirits, knocking down the on-coming puppet policemen and breaking through the police picket line.

In this hot fighting the students captured a police car and many other demonstration-quelling instruments.

The demonstration was preceded by a protest meeting against "constitutional amendment for the third-term election" at their open-air auditorium at which they voiced a firm determination to fight out to the better end and adopted a seven-point resolution. The resolution included that all conscious people should be "dauntless in the struggle against dictatorship and Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits should "immediately withdraw a school closing order and punishment meted out to the students" and that professors should "come out in defence of the academic freedom" categorically rejecting the repressive instructions of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The students of Yonse University refused to undergo inspection of military training on September 8 and streamed out on the street for a demonstration, fighting a fierce battle with the puppet policemen who were out to hold in check the demonstration. They knocked down 37 puppet policemen including the "chief of the Sodaemun Police Station."

Meanwhile, the September 10 witnessed the struggle of the students of the Medical College under Seoul University, Songgyungwan University, Wusok College, the "Methodist Theological College." They held denunciation meetings at their schools in the morning to nakedly expose and trenchantly [illegible] they exposed and and fascist policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and then rushed out on the streets to stage demonstrations. They fought hard with the puppet police bandits knocking them down with stones.

On September 10 more than 3,000 students of Rihwa Women's University and many other students of the Pharmaceutical College and the Dental College under Seoul University also joined in the struggle and bravely fought.

Thrice-Cursed Traitor Pak Jung Hi Burned In Effigy

Over 800 students of Korea University who had been waging a vigorous struggle to smash the long-term "office" scheme of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, turned out again on the street to stage a demonstration on September 8, according to the press dispatches from South Korea. At 10:00 that day they had a protest meeting at the auditorium and denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their frenzied long-term "office" plot and adopted a four-point resolution expressing their firm resolve to fight on to the last. This was followed by a ceremony in which the students labelled the thrice-cursed Pak Jung Hi as "prime mover of the constitutional amendment for the third-term election" and burned him in effigy. Then they surged out like heavy waves on the streets shouting the slogan: "Withdraw criminal plot to amend the constitution for the third-term election right away!" They knocked down the puppet policemen who came to break up their demonstration.

Meanwhile, on September 8 over 200 students of the Normal College under Seoul University and more than 300 students of the "Catholic Medical College" came out in a demonstration and fought a fierce head-to-head battle with the puppet police bandits.

On the same day some 1,000 students of Kyonghi University, over 500 students of Hanyang University, 300 or more students of Konguk University, more than 800 students of Sungsil College also joined in the sacred struggle.

On September 10, 1,000 or more students of Kyonghi University, with a resolve to put an end to the tyrannical rule of the enemy, staged a demonstration, shouting the slogans: "Stop plots to amend the constitution for the third-term election!" and "Ensure the campus freedom!"

Angry Waves of Struggle Sweep Localities

Surging waves of the South Korean youth and students' struggle for smiting the long-term "office" scheme of the Pak Jung Hi clique have swept all parts of South Korea—Chungnam University in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, the Agricultural College under Seoul University in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, the Commercial College under Pusan University in Pusan, Kemyong University in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, Chonnam University in Kwangju, South Cholla Province and Chungbuk University in Chongju, North Chungchong Province, according to the press reports from South Korea.

At dawn on September 8 more than 500 students of the Agricultural College under Seoul University in Suwon gathered for a meeting in front of their dormitory, dashed out on the street in columns and staged a demonstration in defiance of the fascist suppression by the puppet policemen.

That day there were similar meetings and demonstrations in Taegu, Chongju, Pusan and Chonju.

South Korean youth and students waging a vigorous struggle to smash the long-term "office" scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

U.S. Imperialism—the Sworn Enemy of the Korean People (1)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"U.S. imperialism is the Korean people's sworn enemy who has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years now ever since the intrusion of the U.S.S. 'General Sherman.' The U.S. imperialists, despite the shameful defeat in their first attempted aggression, ceaselessly perpetrated aggression and barbarous plunders in our country, committing so many indelible crimes against the Korean people." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 75.)

U.S. imperialism is the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

Indeed, the like of ferocity and outrageous nature of the U.S. imperialist aggression on Korea for more than 100 years is hardly to be found in history.

The thrice-cursed criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea glaringly prove that U.S. imperialism is precisely the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

U.S. Imperialist Aggression on Korea Began More Than 100 Years Ago

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who had coveted the "advantageous strategic position" and abundant natural resources of Korea since the 1840's, plotted even in their Congress the "plan for opening Korea to foreign intercourse" in their vain attempt to turn her into their colony and invade the Asian continent, using her as a stepping-stone.

The intrusion in 1866 of the "General Sherman," the U.S. pirate ship, was the U.S. imperialist aggressors' first attempt for realizing that objective and the prelude to the history of the U.S. imperialists' bloody aggression against Korea.

The American pirates, disguising the aggressive U.S.S. "General Sherman" as a "trade ship", intruded into the River Taedong as far up as the vicinity of Pyongyang and committed all kinds of bestial outrages; they plundered the property, violated women, killed and wounded innocent people.

Infuriated at the arrogant, outrageous acts of the U.S. imperialist intruders, the Korean people rose bravely against the enemy, burnt the aggressive ship "General Sherman" and wiped out all of the pirates.

Finding a pretext in the incident of the "General Sherman," the U.S. imperialist aggressors further intensified armed aggression on Korea.

In 1871 the U.S. government mobilized as much naval force as possible and organized the "expeditionary fleet to Korea", which openly invaded our country. This gives us a clear picture of how desperate efforts the U.S. imperialist aggressors made to execute their aggressive designs in Korea.

The large-scale armed aggression that had long been premeditated ended in an ignominious fiasco due to the valiant struggle of the Korean people.

Things coming to this pass, the U.S. imperialist aggressors embarked upon the road of invading Korea in conspiracy with the Japanese militarists who emerged as a newly rising capitalist force and were looking for a chance to invade our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors gave the Japanese militarists a huge military aid and diplomatic support, actively instigating them to force the feudal government of Korea to sign the enslaving "Kanghwado Treaty." Then, in 1882, the U.S. imperialist aggressors came to Korea on board a warship and forcibly concluded the unequal "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade."

After the conclusion of the treaty, the U.S. imperialist aggressors revealed their long-hatched designs to invade Korea and their burglarious nature in a more undisguised manner: They joined hands with the Japanese militarists to get a share in various economic concessions, robbing Korea of its precious treasures and, at the same time, sent numerous "apostles" of aggression to Korea under the guise of "missionary," "doctor" and "teacher" in order to rear pro-American stooges to be used as stooges for their future aggression on Korea and implant the U.S. worship idea in the minds of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors strengthened their foothold of aggression in Korea. At the same time, they actively egged the Japanese militarist force hell-bent on overseas expansion to check the influence of other powers in Korea and Manchuria, and thus schemed to facilitate their aggression on Korea on the one hand and, on the other, to make the Japanese imperialists desist from their southward advance.

Proceeding from such crafty policy, the U.S. imperialists actively helped Japanese imperialism during the Sino-Japanese war

(Continued on Page 7)

Korean and Congolese(B) Peoples Are Closely United in Common Struggle against Imperialism and Colonialism and for Building a New Life

The Government Delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B) Stays in Our Country

There was a Pyongyang city mass meeting in welcome of the government delegation of the Republic of the Congo(B) at the Moranbong Theatre on the evening of September 6.

Invited to the meeting was the government delegation of the Republic of the Congo(B) headed by Nze Pierre, member of the Directorate, and President of the Commission of Education, Press and Propaganda, of the National Council of the Revolution of the Congo(B).

The meeting was attended by Comrades Kim Gwang Hyop and Choi Yong Jin and other leading functionaries of the Party and government organs and public organizations.

The meeting opened with the playing of the national anthem of the Republic of the Congo(B) and the Patriotic Song of our country.

Vice-Chairman Jong Song Il of the Pyongyang City People's Committee addressed the meeting.

He referred to great successes the Congolese(B) people have attained in their efforts to liquidate the perrilcious aftermath of colonialism, consolidate national independence and build a new society under the leadership of Marien N'gouabi, President of the National Council of the Revolution of the Republic of the Congo(B) and declared that the peoples of Korea and the Congo(B) are closely united in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for building a new life.

He went on:

We will, in the future, too, do everything we can to strengthen the friendship and co-operation with the people of the Congo(B) and go ahead hand in hand with the fraternal people of the Congo(B) for the victory of our common cause, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and national liberation.

He was followed by Nze Pierre, head of the delegation.

He remarked on the deep friendship and militant solidarity sealed between the peoples of the Congo (B) and Korea in the anti-imperialist struggle.

We are convinced that the entire Korean people under the wise guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will repel the U.S. aggression, achieve the country's unification and complete independence and build a new society on a country-wide scale, he said.

He stated that the people of the Congo(B) regard the Korean people's struggle as their own and continued:

Premier Kim Il Sung rightly says that the Korean people should love the peoples of other countries fighting against imperialism and support the national-liberation struggle and the workers and peasants be educated in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

This remark is quite right and helps strengthen the camp of the forces fighting against imperialism. We have seen this remark being put into effect in Korea.

He stressed:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has today become the reliable, invincible base of socialism.

The world revolution must develop with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The world people revere and respect Premier Kim Il Sung and look up to him as the great creator of a new society.

Prior to the welcome meeting, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, on September 4.

After carefully looking round the house at Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born, Nze Pierre, head of the delegation, said that Mangyongdae is people and made the following entry in the visitors' book:

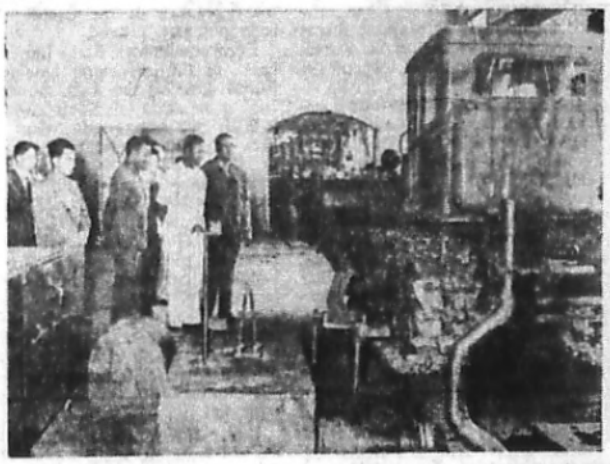
The fine sons of the people who devoted their all to the struggle living in this house, will be adored and respected from generation to generation.

Mangyongdae where they lived is a monumental place which cultivates the strong and united will of the entire Korean people.

On the same day the delegation visited many places in Pyongyang including the Museum of Korean Revolution.

On September 3 the guests were invited to a banquet given by the Cabinet of the Republic in their honour.

The banquet was addressed by Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul and Nze Pierre, head of the delegation.



The government delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B) inspecting the Kiyang Tractor Factory.

EDITORIAL

Hail Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and Central Africa

The diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level were established between our country and the Republic of Central Africa on September 5.

It is an event of great significance in the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Central Africa and the Korean people warmly welcome it.

In his telegram sent to His Excellency Jean-bedel Bokassa, President of the Republic of Central lations between our two countries, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out as follows:

"The establishment of the diplomatic relations between our two countries is of epochal significance in developing to a new stage the relations of friendship and co-operation formed between the peoples of our two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the creation of a new life and greatly conducive to strengthening solidarity among the Asian and African peoples."

The establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Central Africa fully accords with the desire and interests of the peoples of two countries in opposing imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism, defending the national independence and dignity and attaining the prosperity of the countries.

Furthermore, it constitutes another heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who are scheming to oppose the peoples of our country and Central Africa and to destroy the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the Asian and African peoples.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Central Africa is a fresh brilliant fruition of the independent, anti-imperialist and peace-loving foreign policy the D.P.R.K. follows under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people.

Today the Central African people are vigorously striving to liquidate the aftermath of colonial rule and create a new life, scoring many successes.

They fight against imperialism, colonialism and racialism and for the independent development of the country and, at the same time, support the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of other countries.

In particular, they extend firm solidarity to the Korean people in their righteous struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and achieve the independent, peaceful unification of the country.

sued by the Republic of Central Africa contribute to strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the Asian and African peoples and their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the success attained by the Central African people in the consolidation of the national independence and the building of a new life.

The U.S. imperialists who stretch their aggressive tentacles everywhere in the world have used their faithful henchmen in Asia and Africa such as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and Smith and Vorster racialist bandits for opposing Korea, Central Africa and other progressive countries and national-liberation movements in these areas.

The Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea at the U.S. imperialists' instructions are stepping up the political and military collusion with the African reactionaries and are hell-bent on opposing the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in this area.

As the facts show, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are the vicious common enemy of the Korean and Central African peoples.

The diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level established between the two countries make it possible to expand and develop to a new stage the relations of friendship and co-operation and militant solidarity between the peoples of our two countries.

The Korean people treasure the friendship with the Central African people, and will always actively support and encourage their just struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and prosperity of the country.

(Continued from Page 6)

(1894-1895) and the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905), backing it in its aggression on Korea.

When the Russo-Japanese war broke out for colonies, the then U.S. President Roosevelt said: "I will be greatly satisfied at the victory of Japan, bacause Japan is playing our game." (H.F. Pringle, **Theodore Roosevelt,** New York, 1931, p. 375.)

Moreover, in July 1905 the U.S. imperialists sent Taft, the then U.S. Secretary of the Army, to Japan to have talks with Katsura, the then Japanese Prime Minister, and sign the secret "Taft-Katsura Agreement" dealing chiefly with the "Korean problem." Under this secret "agreement" the U.S. imperialists approved Japan's occupation of Korea, and Japan, on its part, assured them that she would not encroach on the concessions of U.S. imperialism in Korea and that she would not invade the Philippines, a colony of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese militarists, with the active support and assistance of the U.S. imperialists, forced the feudal rulers of Korea to sign the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" in 1905 and deprived Korea of her diplomatic right, and also forced her to sign the "Jongmi Seven-Point Treaty" in 1907, thus robbed the Korea's right to domestic administration. In 1910, the Japanese imperialists forged the "Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty" and turned Korea into her complete colony.

The U.S. imperialists not only actively inspired and supported the Japanese imperialists in the latter's occupation of Korea but also encouraged and praised them for their ferocious colonial rule. More, they threw every possible obstacle in the way of the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and defiled it.

It was none other than the U.S. imperialists who sneered at the Korean people at the time of their nation-wide March First Uprising against the Japanese imperialists in 1919, saying that "it is really a laughing-stock for the Koreans to start a riot for independence."

In the 1930's the U.S. imperialists actively supported the Japanese imperialists' aggression on the continent while taking overtly hostile attitude towards the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

However, the then U.S. President clamoured that "...even the expansion of the war to the continent by Japan is welcome if it is aimed at liquidating the Korean people's revolutionary armed forces active in Manchuria and restoring the order in China."

As it became obvious that Japanese imperialism would be defeated in World War II, the U.S. imperialists openly revealed their ambition to occupy Korea as its colony.

Franklin Roosevelt, the once chieftain of U.S. imperialism, stepped up the preparations for military occupation of Korea, raving that "it is necessary for Korea to have a period of political education by colonial rule of about forty years." **(Memories by Harry S. Truman,** 1956, Vol. II, pp. 316-317.)

After World War II the U.S. imperialists pursued their policy of aggression against Korea on a full scale.

Occupation of South Korea by U.S. Imperialism And Its Colonial Enslavement Policy

The U.S. imprialists occupied South Korea following World War II and emerged as its direct colonial rulers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The American imperialists occupying South Korea, taking the place of the Japanese imperialists, have held sway over South Korea as a new colonial ruler. Since the first day of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the aim of reducing it to a colony as well as a military base for establishing their domination over the whole of Korea and for aggression in the Far East and Asia." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, p. 301.)

With this aim in view, the U.S. imperialist aggressors suppressed and dissolved by bayonet the people's committees, the genuine people's power organs set up by the South Korean people on their own initiative, and enforced a despotic "military government" rule, preserving the colonial ruling machine and the laws that had been in force under the rule of Japanese imperialism and added to them many new repressing machine and evil laws.

On the strength of the "military government" ruling machine, the U.S. imperialists worked madly to shore up all the counter-revolutionary forces — landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese, pro-American elements and traitors to the nation — which became completely isolated and daunted after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, while cruelly suppressing the revolutionary and the democratic forces.

Economically, the U.S. imperialists seized the property which had been built at the cost of Korean people's sweat and blood under the name of "enemy property" and laid the economic foothold of their colonial rule. Even according to the doctored data released by the U.S. State Department, the property taken by the U.S. imperialists under the name of "enemy property" ran into 80 per cent of the total property in South Korea at that time.

In this way, the U.S. imperialist aggressors seized the artery of South Korea's economy and turned South Korea into their "surplus goods" market and a ground for plundering raw materials.

Militarily, the U.S. imperialist aggressors ran wild to form the puppet army by whipping together the officers of the Japanese militarist army and puppet Manchukuo army origin, vicious ele-

(Continued on Page 8)

Infinitely Happy Are the Korean People Who Have Comrade KIM IL SUNG As Their Great Leader

Foreign Guests Visit Various Places

Foreign guests looking round Panmunjom

Foreign guests from various countries now staying in our country visited Bonghwa-ri, the historic place of revolution, and the Museum of Korean Revolution.

On September 5, Sarath Cooray, Chief Editor of the Ceylonese paper **Sinhale**, visited Bonghwa-ri, the historic place of revolution where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement, conducted revolution. Sarath Cooray wrote in the guest-book as follows:

Bonghwa-ri is a source encouraging all the anti-imperialist fighters of the world to a struggle.

Bonghwa-ri takes an important place in the study of the Korean people's great history of revolution by the new generation of Korea.

A journalist of Ceylon, I was deeply impressed at this unforgettable place closely associated with Premier Kim Il Sung's childhood and revolutionary activity. I learned well that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organized the "Korean National Association" and led the Korean people to a struggle against Japanese imperialism.

On the same day, the delegation of the Movement of the People's Liberation of Angola, the delegate of the Puerto Rican Independance Movement and the Bolivian journalist visited the Museum of Korean Revolution.

Expressing his gratification over the visit to the museum, Domingos Da Silva, head of the delegation of the Movement of the People's Liberation of Angola and Vice-President of the Movement, said as follows:

We fighting for the freedom and liberation of the people study deeply Comrade Kim Il Sung's works written in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the later period. The immortal works of his are the textbooks for the education of the fighters.

The priceless achievements of struggle made and rich experiences gained in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the successes and experiences attained so far by the Korean people in their socialist construction under his outstanding leadership, are a source of great inspiration and strength to the peoples of all the countries fighting like us, and these illumine brightly the way ahead of us.

Infinitely happy are the Korean people who have Comrade Kim Il Sung as their great Leader.

Delegate of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement Cesar Andreu Iglesias, member of the Political Committee of the Movement and Chief Editor of the **Claridad**, organ of the Movement, said, after his inspection of the Museum of Korean Revolution, that the museum is a great school, wrote in the guest-book that he could learn from the Museum of Korean Revolution the heroic history of the lofty Korean people.

On September 4, these guests visited the Kaesong area. They first visited Panmunjom. They looked round the conference hall of the Military Armistice Commission, the place used for the armistice negotiations and the hall [illegible] Agreement, where they attentively saw the historic materials and evidences showing the U.S. imperialists' intrigues for aggression and provocation of another war against our country.

While looking round Panmunjom, the guests denounced the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism for aggression and new war against our country and expressed their firm solidarity with and full support to our people's just cause of struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialists and unifying the fatherland.

Twenty-five Political Parties and Public Organizations of Pakistan Issue Joint Statement

Denouncing U.S. Imperialists for Increasing Tension in Korea

Twenty-five political parties and public organizations of Pakistan including the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association issued recently a joint statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists who are aggravating tension in Korea of late, according to a report from Islamabad.

The statement said:

The Pakistani people will advance together with the Korean brothers in the anti-U.S. struggle.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the world people.

The defeat inflicted upon U.S. imperialism in Korea is a victory of the peoples of other areas of the world. The anti-U.S. struggle of the Korean people is a link in the anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

It is sixteen years since the fire ceased in Korea, but the U.S. imperialists are harassing peace in Korea, still persisting in machinations for aggression and war provocation. A danger by which a war may break out at any moment has been created in Korea today.

The aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists is a great threat to peace and security in Korea, the Far East and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into their colony and are deceiving the people by using the puppet regime as a camouflage. The U.S. imperialists have reduced South Korea to a living hell where hunger and poverty, terror and murder prevail.

Today, workers, peasants, youths and students and all other strata of the South Korean people are waging a national-salvation struggle for democracy and freedom, liberation of South Korea and the unification of the country.

The judiciousness of the words of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, that **"Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of the people"** has been patently proved.

Everyone knows that the root cause of the increasing tension in Korea lies in the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

With no propaganda can the U.S. imperialists deceive the world people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently held that the question of Korea's unification must be solved by the Korean people themselves without interference of any outside force, through the establishment of a unified government representing the people of all strata, by means of free general elections in the North and South, on democratic principles and in a peaceful way, after all foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea. Undoubtedly, this proposal is fair and aboveboard.

However, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges deny the people free expression of their will.

"The U.N.-supervised election" advocated by the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a trick. The United Nations is a tool in the hands of the U.S. imperialists and it became a belligerent party with its flag abused in the Korean war.

Expressing deep apprehension as to the developments in Korea, we have the unanimous view that there can be no peace in Korea unless the U.S. imperialists withdraw their troops from South Korea and leave the Korean people to shape their destiny by themselves.

We express full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for liberating South Korea from the occupation by the U.S. imperialists.

The day will certainly come when the Korean people under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will win victory in the anti-U.S. struggle and achieve freedom and prosperity of the country.

(KCNA)

(Continued from Page 7)

ments of the Korean volunteers and student soldiers who had served the Japanese militarists, former servicemen of the Chiang Kai-shek army and the former police and reactionary officials who had served the Japanese imperialists. Meanwhile, they were on the rampage to undertake the construction of military bases such as air bases, drilling grounds, military roads and naval bases in all parts of South Korea.

During nearly three-year long "military government" rule, the U.S. imperialists sought to perpetuate the division of Korea with the 38th parallel as the demarcation line and obstructed in every way the building of a unified independent sovereign state by the Korean people, while laying the political, economic and military groundwork for their colonial rule and pursuing on a full scale their policy for turning South Korea into a colony and military base.

Finding that their "military government" rule, a form of direct colonial rule, was in a crisis due to the nation-wide resistance of the South Korean people against them, the U.S. imperialist aggressors rigged up a puppet regime in the name of the United Nations in 1948 and thus went over to the neo-colonialist rule through it.

By inventing the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Transfer of Finance and Property" in September 1948, the U.S. imperialists made the South Korean puppet clique fulfil the legal obligation "to keep in full force" all the evil colonial laws that were cooked up for the purpose of oppressing and exploiting the South Korean people during the U.S. imperialist "military administration," and concluded the "ROK-U.S. Economic Aid Agreement" in December the same year to plunder and exercise unrestricted right of management in the economy and trade of South Korea with the "aid" as a bait. More, the U.S. imperialists framed up the "ROK-U.S. Military Agreement" in August 1948, held the exclusive prerogative of supreme command and control over the puppet South Korean army, and "legalized" its permanent occupation of South Korea.

The South Korean puppet regime is, in reality, the direct continuation of the "U.S. military government", and the real ruler in South Korea is the U.S. imperialist aggressors who hold the real power in South Korea.

No wonder then that Lippmann, a U.S. government-patronized commentator said:

"The Republic of Korea was rigged up by the armed forces of the United States and its existence owes to the strength of the United States."

As was shown above, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, holding the real power in every domain of South Korea, stepped up the preparations for an aggressive war to occupy the whole of Korea by force of arms.

The U.S. imperialists forced the South Korean puppets to train a standing army 100,000 strong, reserve army 50,000 strong, the police force 50,000 strong and 200,000 "militiamen"—over 400,000 cannon fodder in all. And for such a huge number of troops, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique enacted a "military service law" stipulating compulsory service system in August 1949 and press-ganged all the youth and students at the ages of 17-28 as expendables for an aggressive war.

Even according to the data made public by the U.S. imperialists themselves, they provided the South Korean puppet clique with weapons worth 190 million dollars in 1949 alone.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists intensified the fascist suppression and terrorism against the South Korean people as never before as a part of their preparations for invading the northern half of the Republic.

Under the signboard of the so-called "rear security," the U.S. imperialists killed more than 35,000 inhabitants and burned down over 10,000 dwelling houses in Cheju Island alone in ten months from April 1948, and the number of the massacred by 1950 reached more than 70,000 or a quarter of the total population of the island.

When the soldiers rose in a riot in Ryosu and Sunchon in October 1948 opposing the "punitive operation" against the population in Cheju Island the U.S. imperialists burned down over 5,000 houses and butchered 6,000 or more people by mobilizing even aircraft, tanks and warships.

The U.S. imperialists committed such wholesale massacre everywhere in South Korea.

In the year of 1949 alone, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, under the pretext of "mopping up" the South Korean guerillas, slaughtered more than 109,000 patriots and innocent people, and from January 1949 to February 1950 200,000 farm houses were burned down, leaving more than one million peasants homeless.

Furthermore, all the democratic publications were banned and the activities of all democratic political parties and public organizations were prohibited.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges made more frequent armed attacks along the 38th parallel against the northern half, while raising frenzied "anti-communist" racket in South Korea.

They made big armed attacks in the direction of Yanggu and Yangyang of Kwangwon Province in January and February 1949 mobilizing some 1,500 puppet troops, and in May the same year, in the area of Mt. Songak in Jangpung county, Hwanghae Province, with over 10,000 troops.

In 1949 alone, the cases of such armed attacks numbered 1,836.

On the basis of these preparations for a war, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique finally answered with war our repeated proposals on the peaceful unification of the country — the proposal made on June 7, 1950 by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland to form a supreme legislative body through general elections in the North and the South and the proposal put forward on June 19, 1950 by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. to amalgamate the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and South Korea's "National Assembly" into an all-Korea legislative body.

Li Jip

(To be Continued)

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Monday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014